

# BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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## CHRONICLE-UNION.

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## OUT OF THE SWIM.

His clothes hang on him in many a shawl—  
He looks at the swim.  
He walks life's highway with a swim—  
He is out of the swim.  
He eats the dainties that charity gives—  
In the wine of nature alone he lives.  
He sleeps beneath the stars of the sky—  
He is out of the swim.  
Once he had honor and friends, but now  
He is out of the swim.  
Men coveted him for his lordly bow—  
He is out of the swim.  
There are some so poor as to take his hand  
And call him brother in the land,  
But that brother to turn aside from him—  
He is out of the swim.

He had nothing to hold him now to life—  
He is out of the swim.  
Neither friends nor fortune, child nor wife—  
He is out of the swim.  
There's nobody but himself to him—  
He is out of the swim.  
His heart is scarred with remorse and shame—  
Through his own mistake—not fortune's whim—  
He is out of the swim.

—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.

## THE LIMITED EXPRESS.

Reflections of Weedon Bradshaw

While on a Night Train

It was the last of January and a Saturday night. A keen north wind was blowing down Broadway, filling the air with occasional flurries of snow, and night had long since come, though it was only six o'clock.  
J. Weedon Bradshaw, attorney and counselor at law, stood on the steps of the building in which he had his office and buttoned his overcoat as he looked up and down the now deserted street.  
For some thirty years he had done the same thing at the same hour every day, when he was not out of town on business—he never went away for pleasure. He was going out of town now, as soon as he had swaled his dinner. Large and important business interests of a client called him to the northern part of the state, and it never occurred to him to delay twenty-four hours for what he considered a mere question of sentiment. Sundays were pretty much the same to him personally as any other day, except that they interrupted business.  
Train he had been wonderfully successful in life, but he would have told you it was entirely owing to his own efforts, and not through any intervention of Providence.  
Shortly after nine o'clock that evening he walked into a passenger car of the northward bound express in a great state of irritation as he ever permitted himself to indulge in. He had neglected to engage a berth in the sleeper, and now found that he must make the best of a night in a chair. He settled himself with the experience and deliberation born of age and experience. Then he took from his pocket documents bearing on the coming case and proceeded to read them.

Presently he found his mind wandering. A thing it had not done for years, and, putting up two papers, he turned to look out of the window. In spite of shading the glass with his hands nothing was to be seen, but an occasional light flashed into view and out again in an instant.  
He drew back and sat idly looking before him till suddenly he became conscious that there was something, after all, to be seen in the window—his own reflection. He looked at himself with growing interest. It was the first time in many years that he had such a prolonged opportunity for study of his own face.  
He felt as if the face opposite him belonged to some familiar stranger, met every day but never known. A man well advanced in life, wearing a gray, graying a little thin now; aquiline nose, clear, shrewd-looking eyes, of no particular color, with innumerable fine wrinkles about the corners, as if from constant contraction to enable them to better to see through other men. The lips had narrowed almost to a line from long compression, and made the entire face look hard.

He had fought the world single-handed—the hard, selfish, crushing business world of a great city, and it had marked him as its own. He had wrung from it wealth, position, recognition of his ability by other men; but he had given in return youth, love, pleasure, all aspirations after better things. All those longings and hopes which prove the existence in us of some sparks of a higher nature. His very life he had given to become that most perfect mechanical production of the nineteenth century—entirely a business man.  
The train slowed up at a station and a young couple got in. She was so bright and pretty and confident, he so unobtrusively attentive and protecting. The other passengers watched them with interest. The man smiled and the woman sighed. They sat in front of Weedon Bradshaw, and something in the girl's face quickened his memory and sent his thoughts rushing back into the past.

He turned again to his window, but the past was with him and the face that looked back was no longer old and hard. It was a boy's face, handsome, brave and honest, with faith in those clear eyes, and a promise of noble deeds. Other faces were there, too. A laughing, winsome pair of eyes peered at him for a moment, and then a gentle, sweet, old face smiled sadly at "her boy." He remembered her dreams for him; he realized, then, that the first time he had seen her face, the first time he had seen her face, the first time he had seen her face.

Now he fully understood what she had once said to him: "Experience is sorrow. Only life happy as we live it for others."  
The face was a man's now; handsome still, but an eager, look had come into the eyes, and the mouth was more firmly set. He was starting out into the world anxious for knowledge of its doings, to learn and conquer. Clearly the night he left home came back to him. She of the laughing eyes was with him, but they laughed no longer. Tears were brimming over and the little lips too tremulous for words.

He held her hand and a mighty struggle went on within him. He knew what the tears meant and he longed to take her in his arms; but pride and caution whispered:  
"Wait! You have the world before you."  
And so he spoke no word, but left her. He had never really meant to give her up. He intended in the near future to go back for her; but, first, he was too poor to take the time, and afterward the business world claimed him as its slave—its slave when most he felt himself its master.

So the days passed by and he never went back.  
Then he heard that another had won her, and for a moment J. Weedon Bradshaw admitted to himself that he had possibly made a mistake in life after all.  
In course of time he married his partner's daughter. He paid her bills, treated her with respectful consideration, and when she died regretted the unfortunate circumstance. But her face had no place on the window. The youth of the past was crying to the man of to-day for reparation and would not be silenced.

"Why did you treat me so?" he cried.  
"Why did you stifle my love, teaching me this terrible, absolute indifference to everything good or bad? Why did you train me to think that money and what money could buy was the best in life and nothing else mattered? Why have you given me in return for youth, love and liberty?"

And Weedon Bradshaw bowed his head in silence. Dead sea fruit.  
Clearly he saw now, as in the light of noonday, the life he had missed. The life of love and higher aspiration, the abnegation of self that leads to the "larger heart the kinder hand."

All this he saw, and groaned in spirit.

On through the night rushed the express; but side by side with it kept the phantom train filled with the ghosts of Weedon Bradshaw's past.

The young bride had gone to sleep with her head on her husband's shoulder and the other passengers were in various stages of unconsciousness.  
Suddenly a violent, and lasting jerk throughout the train—a mighty crash and heaving, and then silence more terrible.

Silence for a moment's space only, however; then cries, questions, exclamations—a wild confusion of tongues.  
The engine had jumped the track on a down grade and half dragged the baggage car with it; but the passenger coaches were only badly shaken. It would have been a terrible disaster but for the quickness and nerve of the engineer—he stopped the train in its own length, but his life was the price.  
The crowd grew silent as they stood about the wreck and that motionless object now stretched upon the road-side. They peered into each other's pale faces, scarcely visible by the flickering light of a few lanterns carried in nervous hands.

Thank God! they were all safe—but one man had given up his life for them. "He did his duty nobly," they said, and then began to think how they could continue their journey.

It was not that they were unwilling—only "practical"; there was nothing to be done and they were in a hurry.

Only Bradshaw remained standing by the body—he felt shaken, unsteady, strangely old. Those silent lips seemed bidding him stay. A voice was speaking to him through them unheeded by other ears: "Remember I am with you!"—Charlotte Rogers, in Leslie's Newspaper.

## PERSONAL BRIEVITIES.

PRINCE REMARK has a particular fondness for players' eggs.

The originator of the Eiffel tower is railroad building in Switzerland.

QUEEN VICTORIA's yacht, the Osborne, has cost just \$750,000 in the last seven years.

The property left by the late Sir John Lubbock, the owner of the Genesis, is estimated at over \$7,000,000.

The Metropolitan Michael, of Serbia, has given his consent to the proposed marriage of the ex-king Milan.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD seldom went to bed before midnight and never hurried about getting up in the morning.

The venerable Bishop Crowther, one of the best known missionaries in Africa, was born a savage in Guinea.

FRANZ VON BISMARCK is a most charming and attentive hostess in her quiet home and looks after the comfort of her guests with almost motherly solicitude.

It is some respects this is a frivolous age. Mme. Janssachek says there is no legitimate tragedy on the stage because people would rather laugh than think.

The wife of Meisner, the great French artist recently deceased, is said to be the biggest woman in Paris. The artist married her when he was only eight years.

## UNEXPLORED AFRICA.

A Portion of the Dark Continent Yet Unknown.

Unappropriated Parts of the Country the Objective Point of Exploring Parties from Various Nations.

There is yet an unexplored and unappropriated section of Africa extending from the coast of Senegal's explorations on the Congo northward to Lake Tchad, says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It lies east of the equatorial province and south of the new line of the French sphere from the Niger to Lake Tchad; it is a rich and fertile country, and said to be one of the most desirable possessions in the dark continent. The London Times gives an interesting survey of the man-eating and the part of France, Germany and England for possession of this territory, which touches the spheres of all these nations.

The French scheme is the most ambitious, and it includes a railroad from Brazzaville on the Congo—in that part of lower Guinea given to the French by the conference that fixed the boundaries of the Free State of the Congo—northward through twenty-five degrees of latitude to Algiers. For five hundred or six hundred miles northward the road would pass through this unappropriated strip, then would come disputed ground, not intended to be included in the French sphere, and which can only be annexed after a prolonged controversy with Germany and England. The valley of the Shari, including the province of Bagirmi and parts of Adamawa and Bornu, lies south of Lake Tchad, and are in the territory under the eye of the Royal British Niger Company, which would formally resist their annexation to France. Nor would Germany consent to this addition to the French sphere if she had no other reason for opposing this railroad. The doctrine of waterland, however, comes in play here.

Germany's sphere in the Cameroons extends eastward to the fifteenth degree of east longitude, and behind this sphere lies territory appropriated by France reaching to the Mobangi, which is the property of the Congo Free State. This French appropriation is contrary to the German-German agreement, and out Germany off from a portion of her hinterland, as the appropriation of territory along the line of this proposed railroad would form the remainder. German parties are now pressing eastward from the Cameroons to take possession of this hinterland—a strong one under the governor working steadily toward the northeast; another under Lieut. Morgan making its way to the sources of the Bahr, while a third is on its way to establish a base of operations in the Ball country, on the borders of Adamawa.

French exploring parties are penetrating this region from the north as well as the south. From the south they have followed the Mobangi river and its branches—one party following the Sangha to about four degrees north latitude; another the Mobangi to the Bahr, rapids, whence it is proposed to push across country to the Shari and from Senegambia expeditions are trying to reach the upper Niger and thence along to Lake Tchad.

In the meantime the Royal Niger Company are looking after their connections with the central Sudan and trying to keep hold of the countries not granted to France to the south and east of Lake Tchad. The Shari valley, Bagirmi, and Wadai they will keep in their sphere if they can; the British East African Company will hold on to Darfur, and will work its way as far to the south and west of that country as it is able. Whatever France and Germany may claim when the time comes for the new partition of this unappropriated part of Central Africa by international agreement, as it must before long, England will probably manage to secure the larger part if not the whole of the Central Sudan for herself.

## MEN WHO WEAR CORSETS.

More of Them Than the Public Has Any Idea of, Says a Dealer.

A good-looking young man who dropped his cane on Sixth avenue a few evenings since, evidently experienced great difficulty in stooping to pick it up. "That fellow wears corsets," remarked a gentleman. Inquiry at a store where such things are sold, says the New York News, showed that the gentleman's remark was probably true. "A large number of young men in this city wear corsets," said the clerk in charge of that department. "Indeed, you have not the slightest idea how many wear them. They are worn for various purposes. Stout men wear them to reduce corpulence, stoop-shouldered men so that they will walk erect and widen their chests, and other men in the hope that they will thus gain a handsome figure."

"Men's corsets can be had from three to twenty-five dollars, according to the means and inclination of the purchaser. They are made of the same material, except that a woman's is substituted for steel, as a woman's corset, but are somewhat different in shape, being like a ten-inch belt curved to fit over the hips. They lace in the back and are tightened in front by means of elastic bands. They are much easier than brasses, and hence are more popular. Indeed, I believe, it is only a question of a few years when corsets will be commonly worn by men."

The Beggar of Paris.  
A clever Frenchman has just been taking the statistics of the charities of Paris, which are immense in volume, and he finds that three-fourths of the colossal sum which they represent is absorbed by professional beggars. He gives a very amusing account of the device which they adopt for getting this enormous sum, and for living in idleness upon it, and his conclusion is that the whole system of almsgiving must be reformed. If something is not done soon he thinks that the deserving poor will be entirely crowded out by the fakirs. There are well-known mendicants in Paris who have piled their trade until they have become rich, and who are yet undisturbed by the police.

## AMERICAN GIRLS ABROAD.

New Retire Behind Their Mothers and Indulge in Fashionable Excesses.

This charming product of the western world has come into great prominence of late years in literature and in foreign life, and has attained a notoriety flat-tering or otherwise to the national pride. No institution has been better known or more marked on the continent and in England, not excepting the transway and the Pullman cars. Her enterprise, her daring, her freedom from conventionalities have been the theme of the novelists and the horror of the dowagers having marriageable daughters. Considered as "wicks" the American girl has been quoted high, and the alliances that she has formed with families impetuous but noble have given her eclat as belonging to a new and conquering race in the world. But the American girl has not simply a slender figure and a fine eye and a ready tongue; she is not simply an engaging and companionable person; she has excellent common sense, tact and adaptability. She has at length seen in her varied European experience that it is more profitable to have a social good reputation for dash and brilliancy. Consequently the American girl of a decade ago has effaced herself, says Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's. She is no longer the dashing, courageous figure. In England, in France, in Germany, in Italy, she takes, as one may say, the color of the land. She has retired behind her mother. She who formerly marched in the van of the family procession, leading them in-cluding the panting mother—a whirl of a dance, is now the timid and retiring girl, needing the protection of a chaperon on every occasion. The satirist will find no more abroad the American girl of the old type whom he continues to describe. The knowing and fascinating creature has changed her tactics altogether. And the change has resulted on American society. The mother has come once more to the front, and even if she is obliged to own to forty-five years to the coquette she has again the position and the privileges of the blooming woman of thirty. Her daughters walk meekly and with downcast (if still expectant) eyes, and wait for a sign.

## OLD SAXON.

The Virtue Words Becoming a Fashion Among Collegians.

The crass of everything English is reaching the colleges in the shape of Anglo-Saxon lingo. A boy of mine recently came home from school in the east, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and when we were one day driving together he spoke of the horse as "brack." "What's brack?" I inquired, for I thought it must be some new slang word the youngster had picked up, when, to my enlightenment, he explained that it was Saxon for active. On further inquiry I found that he was full of such expressions, having learned them from a teacher who was an Anglo-Saxon enthusiast. Superannuated was, in his dialect, "overwery," the horizon was the "sky edge," magnificent was "highdeedy," a quarrel was a "brangle," a proud man was "overmindy" and a street car was a "folk wain." I explained to him in sorrow that he was living in the west, where such profundity of wisdom went unappreciated, and that if he should happen to ask a policeman when the "folk wain" that went by "fire ghost" came along, the guardian of the peace would never imagine he was inquiring about an electric street car, but would take charge of him as a lunatic. "Folk wain" may be good enough for Boston, but it will hardly answer west of the Hudson.

## A Chinese Alligator.

Two examples of the Chinese alligator have just reached the Zoological Gardens, says the London News. They are the first that have ever been exhibited there alive. The alligator is so distinctively an American animal that the proof, so recently as 1879, of the species in China is extremely interesting. Nevertheless, the Chinese classic contains numerous references to the creature and even pictures which could be easily recognized as being a crocodile of some sort. "It is to be hoped that the specimens at the Zoo will bear out the notion of the extreme longevity of the reptile. Its name is apparently used in certain parts of China in the same sense as Methusalem in this country. Marco Polo wrote about this animal and recommended its gall as an excellent remedy for the bite of a mad dog and for various other complaints, so that it seems to have been the medieval equivalent of some of our much advertised remedies of the present day. Curiously enough, the beast is even now made use of in Chinese medicine."

## The Beggar of Paris.

A clever Frenchman has just been taking the statistics of the charities of Paris, which are immense in volume, and he finds that three-fourths of the colossal sum which they represent is absorbed by professional beggars. He gives a very amusing account of the device which they adopt for getting this enormous sum, and for living in idleness upon it, and his conclusion is that the whole system of almsgiving must be reformed. If something is not done soon he thinks that the deserving poor will be entirely crowded out by the fakirs. There are well-known mendicants in Paris who have piled their trade until they have become rich, and who are yet undisturbed by the police.

Sans—Where were you last night?  
Rodd—Out pursuing happiness.  
Sans—And did you catch her?  
Rodd—Not your life! I caught it this morn-when I got home—Mammy's Weekly.

## A CAT'S WHISKERS.

They Seem Ornamental, But They Are Decidedly Useful.

Nature is an economical dame, and never indulges in useless gifts. If she gives an animal or plant an appendage of any kind, we may be sure that it serves some wise purpose.  
Take a cat's whiskers, for instance, which may seem to you to be merely ornamental. They are organs of touch, attached to a bed of fine glands under the skin, and each of these long hairs is connected with the nerves of the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers with any surrounding object is thus felt most distinctly by the animal, although the hairs themselves are insensible.  
They stand out on one side of the lion as well as the common cat. From point to point they are equal to the width of the animal's body.  
If we imagine, therefore, a lion stealing through a covert of wood in an imperfect light, we shall at once see the use of these long hairs. They indicate to him through the closest feeling any obstacle which may present itself to the passage of his body; they prevent the rustling of boughs and leaves, which would give warning to his prey if he were to attempt to pass too close to a bush; and thus, in conjunction with the soft cushions of his feet and the fur upon which he treads—the claws never coming into contact with the ground—they enable him to move toward his victim with a stillness equal to that of a snake.—South Boston News.

## PALPABLE HITS.

EVERY man will sooner or later meet the man who will knock the ship off his shoulder.—Athenian Globe.

The man who talks in his sleep is not as much of a nuisance as the man who sleeps in his talk.—Boston Courier.

The world was made before some people, but to hear them talk you would never know it.—Athenian Globe.

Don't rob your wife all her lifetime in order to make provision for her in case you should be first taken away.—Troy Press.

In Boston men are beginning to emancipate themselves from the gentler sex. A man has started a millinery store.—Texas Siftings.

It is surprising how many good things a man reads in the course of an evening that should teach a lesson to his neighbors.—Athenian Globe.

Don't place all your confidence in one friend. He might run off with it and then you would not have any confidence to put in anybody else.—Dallas News.

When some wise man said "ignorance is bliss" he said something very important to women who are curious about the doings of their husbands.—Athenian Globe.

A MAN is satisfied to drop into the first saloon to spend ten cents, but a woman will make it show her through every store in town.—Binghamton Review.

## NATURE'S STRANGE BREAKS.

DURING a heavy rainstorm in Indiana a mud turtle as large as a man's hand fell from the clouds near Crawfordsville.

At Gordon, Ga., during a thunderstorm the other day a buzzard attempted to soar above the clouds, when he was struck by lightning and fell dead to the ground. The bird's body was badly burned.

There is a spring in Dear valley, near Chambersburg, Pa., from the surface of which bubbles of sand and air ascend about ten inches and then burst. The spring is ten feet in diameter. The water is pure and refreshing.

An artesian well near Albert Lea, Minn., which spouts both oil and water, often changes the programme and sends out a stream of small minnows, which are wholly unlike any known species of fish found in that vicinity.

DURING a severe thunder storm recently at Anna, O., a bolt of lightning struck a daughter of E. Philip Egan. When picked up she appeared to be asleep and has since remained so, it being impossible to awaken her. She breathes heavily and her appearance is natural.

## The World's Fair City.

It is said on good authority that there appeared recently in a newspaper in Nantes, France, the following description of Chicago: "It is situated at the foot of the falls at Niagara and receives the waters of the great lakes. In no part of Europe will you find so great a city. Its boulevards are regular and as straight as its streets, which seem to have been ruled with a straight edge and in it all railroads have termini. One is almost frightened by the height of buildings, in which all styles of architecture meet without confusion. About sixteen years ago we first visited the falls of Niagara and our first stop was naturally at Chicago. Excellent hotels, very attractive people were there, and as we took a rapid walk along the banks of the falls we were obliged to descend continually to avoid meeting the descendants of the companion of St. Anthony (pigs). Now these noisy animals have their own quarter, where they are sold, and they are longer by their squeals disturb the public peace."

## Sansons.

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# CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 19, 1891

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

James F. Gilmore, Manager of the Central & Southern California Press Association, No. 225 Broadway, corner of Montgomery street.  
G. E. Kellogg, 225 Pine street.

[New York Press.]

## TARIFF PICTURES.

A Philadelphia retail house last week advertised all wool six pound blankets at \$3.50 a pair, which is \$58.25 cents per pound. The duty on blankets of a value greater than 50 cents a pound is three and a half times the duty on a pound of unwashed wool (11 cents) and 40 per cent, or in this case, in all, 61.788 cents. Is the tariff a tax when the price is actually less than the duty?

In the matter of swapping American grain for British tin plate the profits are divided as follows:

1. Profits upon tin-plate manufacture.
2. Profits upon tin-plate transportation.
3. Profits upon carrying wheat over seas.

4. All made by Englishmen.
5. Profits upon raising wheat.

Made by Americans.

Thus of four possible profits in this transaction the Englishman gets three, and the American gets but one. But while the Englishman has actually a monopoly in ocean carriage, the American wheat grower in the British markets comes into sharp competition with the wheat growers of the world, and he is completely at the mercy of the market. What Protectionists desire is that the tin plate consumed by our people should be manufactured here, and then the account will stand thus:

1. Profits upon tin-plate manufacture.
2. Profits upon raising wheat.
3. Profits upon land carriage.

All made by Americans.

And, meantime, the greater number of the persons engaged in making tin plate, the larger will be the home demand for domestic food.—Philadelphia Manufacturer.

The New York Sun in mentioning the proposition to build an immense building in New York, says:

The Eiffel tower and Washington monument only will overtop it.—To be constructed of steel, with twenty-six stories, more than 1,000 offices, and to have a summer roof garden 300 feet in the air—Express elevators to the tenth floor, and a change of cars at the twentieth for the tower—This beats the world.

The Organ of the British Economic Association in a recent issue said:

Undoubtedly the McKinley Tariff bill operates to encourage this emigration. The machinery of many English mills is being removed en bloc to the States with English operatives to set it going. Mr. Percy Legge of Bradford, England, and Mons. Leclair of Leige have selected a site for a factory in Rhode Island for the making of fine worsted yarn. Twenty-seven American cities and towns competed for the enterprise.

In the case of the Fulton Iron Works, of San Francisco, against Field's Biscuit Cracker Company, for \$9,000 worth of machinery, the Supreme Court has decided that it is not necessary to file a contract, except for the construction of a building or piece of work. This is an important decision to contractors.

Secretary Blaine will return to Washington and take possession of his residence, which is being made ready for him, on the 1st of October. This will be a bitter dose for the Democratic press, which has been at work trying to kill him off.

The London Board of Trade returns for August show an increase over August, 1890, in imports of £1,430,000, and a decrease in exports of £2,150,000. This may be justly credited to the McKinley bill.

It is thought the coyotes have been pretty well cleared out of Fresno county, very few scalps having been brought to the County Clerk this quarter. Wait till the winter sets in to drive them out of the mountains.

Colonel William O. Mills, and a nephew of D. O. Mills, died at Cortez, Nev., on the 10th. He was Superintendent and principal owner of the Cortez mine.

The Virginia Enterprise says: It is stated as a fact that over one-half the horox of the world is taken over the Capron & Colorado railroad from marshes in Southern Nevada.

It is reported that the Eureka Con. Company at Eureka, Nev., will close down their works the latter part of this month.

The Oakland Board of Education has resolved to drop all married women from the list of teachers after the present term.

The Fresno Republican was recently presented with a 70-pound watermelon.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the independence of Chili.

The cruiser San Francisco is coming back to California from Chili.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO RAISE.

In raising the assessment of San Francisco 33 per cent—the Board of Equalization attempted to punish the taxpayers who have been hitting their property, but the action will not have that result. The poor man, with his little household and small amount of personal property, which had already been fully assessed, in the case who suffers from the increase in the rate of 33 per cent, more property than he owns while the wealthy who has only given 20 per cent of his property, and only has to pay on one-half the increase in value, and he gets the benefit of the reduction in the rate. It is evident that the present system of equalization is a failure, and the fundamental law on the subject ought to be amended.—Sacramento Record-Union.

It is very likely the poorer classes in that city will be willing to pay the tax on the increased assessment, if the rich are compelled to come to time. It will be a lesson to the poorer taxpayers to elect honest Assessors in the future. While condemning the Board for raising San Francisco's assessment the Record-Union admits that the Assessors of that city are corrupt in assessing the rich at the rate of twenty-five cents on the dollar of valuation, while the poor man has been taxed almost to the full value of his little property; and this style of assessing has found favor with the corrupt Boards of Supervisors of that city, and with the previous State Boards of Equalization, which have not dared to do their duty to the people, and if our new Board had not been true to the people of the State, the poorer classes of taxpayers of that city would continue to pay the bulk of its taxes. As the Assessor and his corps of deputies have the listing of San Francisco property for the coming three years, the same old fight may be expected every year, until the election of '94 brings a change in the office. A small assessment roll does not show property in a large city, nor does it encourage capital to enter its confines and abide there.

A Negro desperado was recently captured, skinned alive and cut to pieces by a mob of white men in Louisiana. This was far more barbarous than the lynching of Ah Tia by the Indians in Bridgeport, as Ah Tia was not tortured, but killed at once, while the desperado was skinned alive and cut to pieces, but the papers of this State have had no comments to make, condemning the people of that State—and the negro did not deserve such treatment any more than the Chinaman Ah Tia did the punishment accorded him by the Indians. Perhaps the fate of the negro escaped the notice of the San Francisco Chronicle, Spirit of the Times, Post, Sacramento Record-Union, Hawthorne Bulletin, Bodie Miner, etc. It is in order for another burst of virtuous indignation.

The San Francisco officials talk of "light-jog" the late raise by the State Board of Equalization. The Auditor and Tax Collector of that city had better not monkey with the taxes as fixed by that Board, as it is not solely a city affair. They will find the State has something to say in regard to its collection. They may get their bondsmen in serious trouble, and their bondsmen had better keep an eye on them. When an officer attempts to shirk his duty, and violate a law because it does not suit him or his friends it will be in order for his bondsmen to withdraw from his bond and save themselves.

An English officer who is on his way over the country examining the British defenses in Canada and British Columbia, says it is thought in England that trouble with the United States is inevitable. That is both. England knows better than to get into a mess with the United States that cannot be settled by arbitration or peaceably. The royal family don't want any war with this country. She would then have enough to do looking after Ireland and her names at home.

Judge Beatty, in the U. S. Circuit Court, San Francisco, has decided that Chinese Merchants are not allowed to come into this country without a certificate from his government, and which must be vided by the American Consul at the port of embarkation; Of course the Supreme Court will be appealed to; but, in the mean time, the "M" men will be at work.

The pick-pockets did a big business in Sacramento during the State Fair, which was to play. In many cases they had large hauls.

## NEW TO-DAY.

Order Appointing T. M. and Place for Hearing A. H. Quong to Sell Personal Property.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the Estate of AH QUONG TIA, deceased.

On reading and filing the verified Petition of D. M. Walters, Administrator of the Estate of Ah Quong Tia, deceased, praying for an order to sell the whole of the Personal Property of said estate, and the payment of the expenses of administration of said estate.

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House, in said County, on

SATURDAY, the 26th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1891,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, then and there to show cause why such order should not be made.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, a newspaper published in said County, at least five days previous to said 26th day of September, 1891, and that notice of said order be given by the clerk by posting up

Dated September 17th, 1891.

N. D. ARNOT, Superior Judge, presiding.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator.

The nomination of President by the Republican Party for Governor of New York received with great enthusiasm throughout that great State, and he will undoubtedly be the successor of Hill.

## NEW TO-DAY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, made on 10th day of September, 1891, in the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM ROBSON, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in said County of Mono, State of California, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 12th DAY of OCTOBER, 1891,

at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Law Office of Chas. L. Hayes, in Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the said William Robson, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired either then or in addition thereto, in that of the said estate, at the time of his death, in and to

All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Homer Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1st. An undivided one-half interest in and to Lot in the Town of Lundy, Mono County, California, with improvements thereon, containing one (1) acre, more or less, formerly known and designated as "Robson & Weaver's."

2d. An undivided one-fourth interest, previously claimed, in and to the Homer Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, Mono County, California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Said claim is bounded on the West by the "H. E. Mine," on the South by the West Virginia Mine, and was located in the year 1889, by J. M. Miller, and for further description reference is hereby made to the records of Homer Mining District.

3d. One-half interest in and to the certain Mining Claim known as the "Summit," situated in Homer Mining District, Mono County, California, on the South side of Mill Creek, bounded on the South by the Meeking and Miller Claims, and located in the year 1889, by J. M. Miller, and for further description reference is hereby made to the records of Homer Mining District, Mono County, California.

4th. One-fourth interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the West Virginia Mine.

5th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

6th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

7th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

8th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

9th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

10th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

11th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

12th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

13th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

14th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

15th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

16th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

17th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

18th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

19th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

20th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

21st. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

22nd. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

23rd. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

24th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

25th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

26th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

27th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

28th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

29th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

30th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

31st. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

32nd. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

33rd. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

34th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

35th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

36th. One-half interest in and to a certain Mining Claim situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Summit" Mine.

37th. All rights, title and interest in and to a certain Mining Claim, situated in said Mining District, and known as the "Climax" Mine, said claim being a 60x100 foot lot, situated on the South side of Mill Creek, about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Lundy, in said County.

## NEW TO-DAY.

### Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF WM. H. STANTON, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. H. Stanton, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their claims against the said estate, to exhibit them with the proper vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the office of C. L. Hayes, in the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transmission of the claims of said estate, in said County of Mono.

Dated at Bridgeport, this 14th day of September, 1891.

D. M. WALTERS, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. H. Stanton, deceased.

### PROBATE NOTICE.

#### Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM MOONEY, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by D. M. Walters, the present Administrator of the Estate of William Mooney, deceased, and successor of Joseph Mooney, late Administrator of said Estate, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within Four Months after the first publication of this Notice, to the said Administrator, at the Law Office of Chas. L. Hayes, in the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transmission of a list of claims of said Estate, in said County.

D. M. WALTERS, Present Administrator of the Estate of William Mooney, deceased.

Dated Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., August 4, 1891.

## REPORT OF

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. Walters, Public Administrator of said County, respectfully makes the return of all Estates of decedents which have come into his hands for the term commencing January 1st, 1891, and ending June 30th, 1891. Also reports the conditions of Estates, unsettled at said term.

### LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, Letters Issued, January 31st, 1891.

Jacob Weaver, Letters Issued, January 31st, 1891.

J. K. Denton, Letters Issued, January 31st, 1891.

### APPAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

William Robson ..... \$ 880 00  
Jacob Weaver ..... 1175 00  
J. K. Denton ..... 100 00

MONEY COME IN TO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Jacob Weaver ..... \$ 31 00

DEPOSITED IN COUNTY TREASURY BY ADMINISTRATOR.

None.

PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY, IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson ..... \$ 880 00  
Jacob Weaver ..... 1175 00  
J. K. Denton ..... 100 00

All the property of the above named decedents now in the hands of the Administrator is real property.

The only money which has come into the hands of the Administrator from any of the above Estates is the sum of \$31.00 from the Estate of Jacob Weaver, which sum has been held for the purpose of defraying some of the expenses of Administration.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss: COUNTY OF MONO.

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, and that the above is a true and correct statement of the present condition of all the Estates of the decedents which have come into his hands during the term commencing January 1st, 1891, and ending June 30th, 1891.

D. M. WALTERS, Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, 1891.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.

## SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Pacific Department—Distributing Office, 725 Market Street, History Building, SAN FRANCISCO.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION IS A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

## MINING NOTICES.

### Amendment Notice.

PENNSYLVANIA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Silver Mountain, Alpine County, California.

Location of Works, Silver Mountain Mining District, Alpine County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors, held on the 22nd day of August, 1891, an amendment of One Dollar (\$1) per share was voted upon the assessable capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States Gold Coins, to the Secretary at the office of the company, in Silver Mountain, Alpine County, California.

Any stock upon which this amendment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of September, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOSEPH LARSON, Secretary.

OFFICE—Silver Mountain, Alpine County, California.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., August 31, 1891.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1891,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Composition, United States History, Orthography, Spelling, Penmanship, Reading, Methods of Teaching, School Law, Industrial Drawing, Physiology, Entomology, Civil Government, Elementary Bookkeeping, Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy, Algebra.

CORNELIA RICHARDS, Superintendent of Schools.

P. G. HUGHES.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER.

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

H. H. H. AND O. H. H. H.

AND GENERAL JORRING.

R. A. LEALE.

MANUFACTURER OF Sarsaparilla and Iron Soda Water.

Ginger Ale, Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE.

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E. OSBORN.

GENERAL BROKER IN Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

610 California Street.



# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1891.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Remains.**—Rev. T. Lloyd Bradley will hold services at the School House tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

### Personal.

Mrs. A. P. Allen, who has been at her old home in Iowa for the past year, arrived here on last Saturday by Glat's stage. She brought her grandchildren, Mrs. M. D. Brown of Alpine, arrived on Sunday afternoon from Markleville, and will hold Court for Judge Virden until about the 25th.

Net. Boyd and Little Hazel came over from Bodie on Saturday evening last, for recreation.

Mr. H. T. Stewart, of Oakland, arrived here on Saturday last, on a visit to her husband's relatives.

George Esh was over from Lundy on Monday, looking after a span or two of horses for his stable.

Mrs. Sam Fales and Mrs. Minnie Hampton drove down from the Springs on Monday.

Miss Addie Dornel arrived home from Lodi on Tuesday evening by Glat's stage.

Wm. Bradley, of Antelope, was in town on Wednesday.

Charles Elliott, of Elliott Brothers, left for Lodi on Thursday with a small band of horses and mules from the ranch here for a market.

George Kirkwood left here on Thursday for Oakland, where he has a situation awaiting him.

Prof. F. Frank and wife, the optician, left on Thursday morning for Sonora. They did much work here and gave general satisfaction.

Sheriff Cody returned from the East on Thursday. He was accompanied by his aged father, Edmund Cody, as far as Virginia City, where the old gentleman is detained by sickness, the Sheriff being obliged to leave him with relatives, his leave of absence being about to expire.

Joe Carney brought Sheriff Cody through from Carson, and returned to Antelope yesterday.

Dr. Keables, wife and niece, Miss Jennie Geer, of Norwich, Conn., and Mrs. T. H. Leggett, drove over from Bodie on Tuesday morning, visited the Twin Lakes on Wednesday and Thursday in company with Joe A. Brown and wife.

Spence W. Gregory was in town yesterday.

Dr. Keables and party returned to Bodie yesterday morning.

Superintendent Dan. E. Jones and wife returned to Jordan yesterday. Mr. Jones got rid of his rheumatism while here.

Mrs. A. Hutton went to Bodie on Monday.

Superintendent Kelly, of the Bodie Co. mine, has gone to San Francisco.

Charles H. Kelly, of Carson, who has been in Bodie for three weeks past, staid here Wednesday night on his return home. He was accompanied by his sister-in-law, Miss Sellhorn, of Bodie.

A. F. Bryant, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Harridan, of Boston, and Mrs. Wm. Searles, of San Francisco, Mrs. Bryant's sister, will arrive from San Francisco.

Mail Contractor Hogan was here this week trying to buy horses.

William Price was up from the Antelope Toll House this morning.

Deputy Sheriff J. F. Crowell left yesterday for Napa Asylum, with Robert Biggs, insane.

**RICH ORE.**—Judge Murphy was up from Patterson District on Wednesday and brought some rich ore from his '88 and '89 mine, which is out of the Butte, which is also giving out very rich ore. The Judge is highly elated over his prospects. What with the '38 and '39, the Butte, Kentucky, Monte Cristo, etc., the Patterson District promises to be a billion producer in the coming year.

**INMATE.**—On Tuesday Robert Biggs, a native of South Carolina, aged 49, was examined before Judge Arnot on a charge of insanity and the Judge ordered him committed to the Stockton Asylum.

**SCHOOL.**—Our school opened on Monday. There were but thirty-seven scholars present, but as the harvest closes the school will fill up.

**LUNDY STABLE.**—George Esh, of Lundy, has bought the Lundy Livery Stable of Otto Larsen, and it will be run by the new owner in person.

**LEE BROOKS.**—On Thursday a stranger in Bodie, on his way to Sonora, was thrown from his horse, which he had just mounted for a start over the mountains.

**STORM.**—We had a heavy rain on Tuesday night, with snow on the high mountains. It snowed in Bodie.

**WILL MEET.**—The Board of Supervisors will meet in regular session on next Monday week.

**TWO IN A BISTERY.**—A day, with prospects good for a storm.

**THE BRIDGEPORT SHEEP** shepherds have finished their work.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

Attest.

September 15.  
M. J. Cody vs. P. M. Van Loan. Findings filed; Judgment for plaintiff for \$751.48. Stay of proceedings for 30 days.  
T. F. Fitzpatrick files his report as Administrator of the Estate of J. Maguire, deceased, and asks to be discharged as said Administrator of said Estate, so far as it relates to the Estate of W. Mooney deceased. Hearing set for Sept. 25th at 10 a. m.

Wednesday, 16th.

In the matter of the Estate of W. H. Coppin, deceased, it is ordered that the hearing of the final account of W. H. Wetherston, Administrator, be set for hearing September 28th at 10 a. m.

Estate of W. H. Wetherston, deceased. D. M. Walters appointed Administrator, and D. Hays, L. A. Murphy and B. H. Miller Appraisers. Notice to Creditors ordered published in the CHRONICLE-UNION.

Estate of Jacob Weaver, deceased. Real estate, etc., ordered to be sold at private sale.

Estate of W. H. Wetherston, deceased. Sale of real estate, etc., ordered.

Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased. Adeline Eggleston, Administratrix, ordered to report present condition of said estate.

Estate of James E. Stewart, deceased. C. M. Stewart, Administrator, ordered to submit his report.

Estate of J. K. Denison, deceased. Sale of real estate to D. Hays, confirmed.

Estate of Harlin P. Noyes. Claim of J. Sturgeon for \$788 50 allowed, and a continuance till 23d. at 2 p. m. ordered.

Thursday, 17th.

Estate of Martin King, deceased. B. T. Brown, Administrator, having submitted a final report, is discharged and bondsmen released.

Estate of Ah Quong Tia, deceased. Order for hearing why personal property should not be sold, set for 26th; notice to be published in CHRONICLE-UNION.

**THE TAXES.**—Attorney-General Hart has given an opinion regarding the duties of Auditors and Tax Collectors regarding the taxes under the new Revenue law. He says it will be the duty of the Auditor this year to compute the tax on the assessment roll as made up under the old law, which was in force when the assessment roll was made, and the Tax Collector will have to collect one-half of the tax on real estate and all of the personal tax due in October and make in the book "First half paid," and the second installment, when paid, "Second half paid," but after this year the book will have to be ruled in columns to show the amounts due on each installment.

As the assessment roll of Mono county was prepared under the old law, and the Supervisors did not order a second book in accordance with the requirements of the new law, and which many of the counties failed to do, Auditor Murphy will only be obliged to compute the tax as of old, and the Tax Collector will make the proper division of the tax. The Attorney-General believes that the bulk of the tax payers of the State will pay the full amount of their taxes in October, and not bother with the payment of a "second installment," unless the amount is large. It is safe to say that very few of our Mono county tax payers will divide their taxes, but pay in full on the first payment due in October, and discontinue from their minds.

**ANOTHER RICH STRIKE.**—Rich ore has been struck in the Pin Hook mine, owned by J. E. Job and M. J. Carney, of Antelope Valley. They have been working on the claim some four years, on and off, and are about to be rewarded for their perseverance. They have a five foot ledge, and an assay made in Bodie returned \$7,974 in gold, and \$174 60 in silver, a total of \$8,148 60 to the ton. This claim is about three miles northwest of Hoy's old bridge in Smith Valley, and is said to be on the Pine Nut range. That area where it has been cut looks very promising, and has caused some little stir among the knowing ones in Antelope Valley, and this week several extensions have been located by Antelopers. We hope the mine will prove as good as its promise to be, as Job has had as much patience as his claim-time barmake possessed, and both owners are worthy of success.

E. H. Clough, one of the cleverest newspaper men in California, has a story in the Argonaut of September 21st that one can not forget as soon as it is read. It is entitled "Lured at Deathhouse: A Weird Fantasy Enacted in a Mariposa Grave-Yard." Such a combination of the grove, and the grave has seldom been written in the English language; it is as ghostly and weird as Poe's best tales, and the humor combines the peculiarities of Bret Harte and Mark Twain, while retaining a strong individuality.

### A MYSTERY.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the malarious medicine often literally poured into it for the supposed relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicine is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or rheumatic, would often be guided by the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would in every instance obtain the speediest and derivable from rational medication. This medicine is a searching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and promoting in consequence of its basis of pure spirits, properties as a medicinal stimulant not to be found in the fiery local bitters and stimulants often resorted to by the debilitated, dys-

Men are growing more temperate, not because the law says they shall not have a chance to get drunk, but because public sentiment impresses upon them the conviction that they cannot afford to get drunk. It is by strengthening this sentiment that the work of temperance reform is to be chiefly prosecuted. Tell a man the law says he shall not get drunk and he is quite likely to do it out of spite; convince him that "it does not pay" to get drunk and no law will be needed.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Theresa Fair, the divorced wife of ex-Senator James G. Fair, died at her home in San Francisco on Sunday night last, aged 46 years. Mrs. Fair was one of San Francisco's most charitable women, she having given thousands of dollars to charitable institutions, besides assisting many families in destitute circumstances.

A special train on the New York Central Railroad recently ran from New York to West Buffalo, 436 1/2 miles, in 440 minutes, including three stops, one of which occupied 7 1/2 minutes. Such speed for such a time is unprecedented.

The Placer Argus, published at Auburn, has entered its twentieth volume, notwithstanding an attempt was recently made to "down it" by attaching the office. It is an excellent paper and the citizens of that county and town should give it a good support.

The Carson Valley Creamery has commenced operations. The machinery has a capacity to work the milk from 3,000 cows and turn out one and one-half tons of butter and three tons of cheese daily. About 360 cows will be imported from California and distributed among the ranchmen who may desire them.

Disastrous floods have occurred in Spain, causing a frightful loss of life. In one Province 2,000 lives were lost, and 1,500 perished at Consuegra by the overflow of the Armagollo.

A. J. Drexel heads the list of Philadelphia rich men with \$25,000,000. The city has 160 millionaires, whose total holdings foot up over \$400,000,000.

The limited amount of sawwood now used comes from South America, and costs about \$750 per thousand feet, board measure.

And now a Chicagoan suggests to Secretary Root, that his rain proofing apparatus be used to create fogs, which will prevent injury from frost.

The deserted town of Middletown, Ind., eleven miles from Fort Wayne, has been sold to a farmer for \$550.

THE United States navy has a paper boat.

A TORPEDO net constructed of interlocking steel rings is soon to be put to a practical test.

THE Italian army contains nearly two million men, or to give the exact figures, 1,928,073. Among them are 83,000 Alpine soldiers, trained and inured to the hardships of mountain warfare.

BESIDES keeping dogs to watch over camps the German army is training them to hunt for soldiers hidden in the woods and fields, so that after a battle the wounded might all be found and brought in.

GERMANY'S new dispatch boat Meteor is, exceeding the torpedo boats, the fastest craft afloat. Her length is 203 feet, width 31 feet, draught 13 feet, with 950 tons displacement. Her engines develop 4,000 horse power, and at full speed she goes 24 knots an hour.

### NOTES.

PITTS.—In Antelope Valley, September 18th, to the wife of Henry A. Pitts a son.

## FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR, AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

1891. STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 1891.

Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties,

WILL BE HELD AT

Bishop, Inyo County, California,

Sept. 29. & 30. and Oct. 1, & 2, 1891.

\$2,000 Premiums. \$800 Purse.

For Particulars See Pamphlet Premium List.

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E. ROBINSON, BERT. RHINE, ROBT. LOVE, JOHN S. GORMAN,

O. A. WALTERS, T. P. A. CONNELLY, F. MAVER, W. S. RHOS.

E. ROBINSON, President. E. W. GRANT, Secretary. BERT. RHINE, Treasurer.

## The Way is Out Rich.

"It is not so hard after all to grow rich," remarked a cynical young man as the Burnett House last night, as he ordered "another bottle." "It is to trust nobody, is to be friend none, to get everything and save all you get; to be the friend of no man and have no man for your friend; to keep interest upon interest, cent upon cent; to be mean, miserable and despised for some thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty near enough wealth is collected by a disregard of human heart, at the expense of every enjoyment save that of wallowing in filthy meanness, death comes to finish the work—the body is buried in a hole, the hairs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?"—Commercial-Gazette.

Some one has estimated—and with probable proximity to the truth—that the negotiation by the United States of the reciprocity treaty with Brazil alone will involve a loss to Great Britain of \$10,000,000 in the cotton goods trade. There is evidently reason for the coolness of England toward Secretary Blaine.—Troy Times.

"Unless the press exaggerates the water supply of New York has become so polluted that it is too coarse to be strained through the teeth. They have to first sift it through a ladder, then through a gravel sieve, and finally boil it before straining it through a horse blanket for table use."—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Miss Asenath Philpott of Gainesville, Tex., has hair 10 feet 7 inches long. This growth is since 1884, when her head was shaved after brain fever.

Officer Rollings of Philadelphia is said to be the largest policeman in the United States. He is 6 feet 8 inches in height and weighs 340 pounds.

Henry Cook, a Norwich, Conn., tailor, has a beard 7 feet 2 inches long, though he is only 5 feet 8 inches tall.

The cotton crop of the United States this year is 8,652,597 bales, or 1,800,000 more than last year.

Mason Valley talks of having an Academy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Ever since the establishment of the first paper on the bay of San Francisco, which we have called the "Alta," removed from Monterey in 1847, the inhabitants of the Coast generally have been interested in the news from San Francisco. The "Alta," like many other pioneers of '49, has succeeded in being inevitable and gone over to the great majority, and like other pioneers, has been succeeded by younger generations. The "Examiner" has taken perhaps the most prominent place in the newspaper field of late years, and its Weekly edition is very generally taken by those who want an interesting and reliable paper published "The Day." Everyone is familiar with the Premium Offers made by Mr. Hearst, the "Examiner's" enterprising publisher, and it is only necessary to say that this year the aggregate value of the premiums—of which there are 5,000—is \$3,500, which are distributed among all the subscribers to the paper. In addition to these premiums, which range in value from 40 cents to \$5.00, every subscriber receives one of the four great premium pictures, which will be mailed to him in a tube direct from the "Examiner's" office as soon as the subscription is received:

"The Retreat from Moscow," by Meissner.

"The Roman Christ Race," by A. Wagner.

Each of these pictures is 21x26 inches, and they are reprinted in fac simile, showing every tint and color of the great originals, each one of which could not be purchased for \$10,000.

"Women and Children First," by C. Napier Henry.

"Christ Leaving the Praetorium," by Gustave Doré.

Each of these pictures is reproduced in photo-gravure, size 21x26, and eminently fitted for framing, and will adorn the walls of the most refined home.

The subscription price of the "Weekly Examiner" is \$1.00, and subscriptions may be sent either direct to W. A. Hearst, Publisher, San Francisco, through the Local Agent of the "Examiner" or the Postmaster.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN.

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles

Candles and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

**\$3000 A YEAR!** I understand to be the largest sum ever paid to a man for a single year's work. I have a plan for making money that will pay you \$3000 a year. I have a plan for making money that will pay you \$3000 a year. I have a plan for making money that will pay you \$3000 a year.

**MONEY** I understand to be the largest sum ever paid to a man for a single year's work. I have a plan for making money that will pay you \$3000 a year. I have a plan for making money that will pay you \$3000 a year. I have a plan for making money that will pay you \$3000 a year.

TYPE SET  
For Sale at  
This Office  
THIS PAPER  
IS ONLY ONE A YEAR

THE  
CHRONICLE-UNION  
IS THE  
PIONEER JOURNAL  
OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE  
SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS  
IN CALIFORNIA



## HORRIBLE RELICS.

### Instruments of Torture Used in the Dark Ages.

A Rare Collection from the Castle of Nuremberg on Exhibition in the City of London—Gibson's Invention.

The earl of Shrewsbury recently purchased the torture implements of the Castle of Nuremberg, and they are now on exhibition in London. The most valuable, as it is the rarest of the whole collection, is the iron maiden (Eisern Jungfrau). This terror-inspiring torture instrument, says the Albany Argus, is made of strong wood, bound together with iron bands. It opens with two doors to allow the prisoner to be placed inside. The entire door is fitted with long, sharp iron spikes so that when the doors are pressed to these sharp prongs, force their way into various portions of the victim's body. Two entered his eyes, others pierced his back, his chest, and in fact, impaled him all over, in such a manner that he lingered in the most agonizing torture. When death relieved the poor wretch from his agonies—perhaps after days—a trap door in the base was pulled open and the body was allowed to fall into the moat or river below. Persons were condemned to death by the embraces of the iron maiden for plots against the governing powers, paricide, and religious impiety. The date of this rare specimen is the sixteenth century. A great number of torture machines were apparently constructed with such devilish ingenuity that they would twist and rack the delicate human body to the point of madness, and yet not actually endanger life.

The torture bench, about ten feet long, was used for stretching prisoners, the feet being fastened to one end, the hands to the other, across a roller studded with wooden spikes, called a "spike bar."

The torture chair, the seat being completely covered with sharp wooden spikes, body, arms and legs being strapped to the chair, and in some cases two heavy stone weights attached to the feet.

The metal boots, which, being placed on a prisoner's feet, molten lead or boiling oil was poured into them.

A ghastly relic in a black box of coffin-like appearance is the dried head of a child-murderer, still transfixed on a rusty spear-head.

There are tongue-tearers, thumb-screws, mouth gags, Spanish galleys for squeezing the legs to pulp, branding irons, foot-screws, iron chain gloves, to be used when red-hot; iron alippers, iron-wire whips, heavy stones to be worn around the neck, thief-catchers and a large number of two-handed executioner's swords. Of the humorous articles—if, indeed humor can enter into such grim companionship—we may instance the shame-masks, or branks, worn as signs of degradation for slight offenses by men or women, those for the nobility having visors to their like helmets, so that the features were concealed till the romance was over; wooden collars, with bells and tassels for soldiers, ducking-stools and churn-shaped boxes, known as drunkards' clocks—a uncomfortable garment fitting too tightly round the neck to allow the head to be withdrawn, and, while too heavy to walk about in for any great length of time, yet not quite short enough to permit the wearer to kneel down in them.

Among the pictures is one of Damien, of whom it may be remembered that, after four horses had failed to pull him, he was afterward tortured with burning oil, and that not killing him, was finally bound to a stake and burned to death. Appropriately enough, the instruments are placed in a series of dungeon corridors and cells that the Messrs. Tussaud have erected in the basement of their establishment. The dungeon cell is a small room about eight feet by five, so constructed that the air in it could be pumped out, so that, the inmates died a slow, suffocating death; perhaps the refinement of cruelty was reached in the plausible escape cell. It was a false beacon to an escaping prisoner, a bait to a poor wretch, who no doubt thought he was about to regain his freedom, maybe a convalescee bought; he would hurry down the dark stone corridor to where the rusty gate unlatched or carelessly left ajar would welcome him, to where the bit of shining sky seen through the barred window would gladden his heart, and pushing open the gate with eager hands would at once step into a deep well of water with perpendicular sides.

### RICH, RARE AND COSTLY.

Some of the Gems Worn by Aristocrats at Queen Victoria's Court.

The brilliant display of jewels which is always a marked feature of her majesty's drawing-room, has been exercising the minds of a good many worthy people of late with regard to the amount of capital which is looked up, as it were, in this manner.

So much talk, in fact, has been indulged in, says the New York World, as to the value of what are in many cases—certainly in those of the chief members of the aristocracy—heirlooms, that one of the largest jewelers has been moved to consider the matter, and he has come to the conclusion that the glittering baubles which ornament the old women who stand to pay their debts to her majesty or her representative represent a good million and a half sterling, ten per cent. of which is contributed by the gems which the queen herself wears.

Among the other celebrated stones is the renowned Russian diamond, the property of her grace the duchess of Westminster, which alone is worth thirty-five thousand pounds.

Then there is the magnificent of Bath, whose necklaces of black pearls has a reputation throughout Europe, and this string is said to be valued at ten thousand pounds.

Another—Burdett-Coutts, whose sapphires are perhaps even more widely famed, occupies a high place in the list.

## AN AFRICAN WAR ENDED.

Whites and Arabs on Lake Nyassa Make Peace After Two Years' Fighting.

Three years ago war began between the Arab traders on the northern shores of Lake Nyassa and the Scottish missionaries and agents of the African Lakes Company. This beautiful region, says the New York Sun, was one of the greatest slave hunting grounds of the Arabs. The white station at Karonga, on the northwest coast of the lake, interfered with the slave traffic by protecting thousands of natives against the Arab raiders. The Arabs finally decided to wipe out all the whites in that region, and they therefore attacked the station at Karonga. For two years the war waged. Hardly more than a baker's dozen of white men with a few hundred native allies not only defended themselves against the desperate attacks of the Arabs, but also ventured outside their own fortifications and marched miles to attack the Arabs in their strongholds. In all the engagements neither side ever succeeded in capturing the fortifications of the enemy, but they inflicted a good deal of loss upon one another, and brought all the evils of war upon the northern districts of Lake Nyassa.

The war is now happily at an end. One of the purposes for which H. H. Johnston went to Lake Nyassa last year was to endeavor to make peace between the belligerents. He found at the northern end of the lake missionaries ready at a moment's notice to strap on their muskets, and many native soldiers whom they had drilled to take part in the struggle. The garrison at Karonga had accumulated an enormous stock of native provisions, such as Indian corn, millet, manioc, yams, sweet potatoes, and so on, to prevent the possibilities of being starved out by the Arabs during the long absences of their steamer.

Johnston found that about half of the white men had been compelled to leave the place, owing to serious wounds or sickness. Karonga was now in the hands of four white men. They, with their little native army, had completely destroyed all the Arab crops and sources of food supply, and were so unceasingly harassing the Arabs with ambushes and sharpshooters that the enemy were really confined to their strongholds, and were being brought low by gradual starvation. It was hard to say which party would be the first to give in. The British were getting very near the bottom of their ammunition chest, and the Arabs were eating rats, leather and roots, besides being scourged by smallpox.

It was at this critical period that Johnston arrived. He was unable to get a party from Karonga to accompany him to the Arabs, as they feared treachery, and the Arabs would not meet him if he was accompanied by an armed force. At last, with one white assistant and a few porters, he traveled half way to the Arab camp and sent on a messenger to invite the Arabs to a meeting. Ascertaining by their spies that he was not at the head of an army, they put on their best attire and came out to meet him unarmed. The ice was broken, and then and there the main principles of a treaty of peace were drawn up. The Arabs agreed to engage only in legitimate trade in that region, and to live in peace with the whites. The war that lasted over two years has resulted in the interest of civilizing influences.

### DEATH IN GLOVES.

The Dyes Used Are Sometimes Poisons, as One Sad Case Proves.

Danger lies hidden in everything, even the dainty little glove of feminine adornment, which seems so very harmless, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Of course gloves, if they cover the pretty hand of some especially pretty woman, have always been more or less dangerous to the heart peace of gallant cavaliers, but now a great danger to life itself has been found in a pair of black gloves. Not long since the wife of a lieutenant in the army purchased a pair of long black gloves, which she wore to a ball that evening. When she arrived home she found her hands stained with black dye, and one finger, on which there had been the prick of a needle, was slightly swollen.

The next day the arm was decidedly swollen and a physician was summoned, who ordered poultices, but saw no particular danger in it—especially as the lady was in good spirits. That morning the husband said good-by to her cheerfully, but the noon found a telegram summoning him home at once, and he arrived only in time to have his wife die in his arms. The poison from the glove had reached the shoulder and caused her death.

### Seeing by Touch.

A Russian physician is credited with the invention of an instrument by which persons totally blind are able to perceive light through the sense of touch. The instrument converts light rays into a thermo-electro current, which is perceived by the nerves of the skin covering the forehead when the apparatus is placed upon that part of the body. The sensations produced by the instrument are thus described by the inventor: "The presence of an illuminated object is manifest in the perceptible field as a sensation of warmth. The degree of sensation of warmth increases with the approach of the illuminating object and vice versa. A movement of the feeling of warmth toward the right shows that the light has moved to the left, and vice versa. If the warm area moves downward the illuminating object is moving upward and vice versa."

### Cheap Electricity.

Dover, N. H., is one of the few towns in the country that operates its electric street railway system without the aid of a steam engine. The Salmon Falls river, which flows near the town, turns a five hundred horse-power water wheel, which supplies power for the dynamo that operates the street line, the electric lights in the place and electricity for several neighboring towns as well. There seems to be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient amount of power at all seasons of the year.

## FOR VARIOUS REASONS.

A NEW ORLEANS man keeps a lizard on his table to guard valuable papers.

A GEORGIA editor is accused of stopping the press "to announce that nothing has occurred of sufficient interest to induce us to stop the press to announce it."

An Atlanta City hotel keeper has a "fake" thermometer on the front of his house that makes his patrons believe his porch is the coolest place on the island. The deception works like a charm.

A COUPLE living within one mile of Lithonia, Fla., have been married forty years, and the husband affirms that he has never kissed his wife. Neither has she ever kissed him. They are the parents of eleven children.

A SAN FRANCISCO man has a peculiar mania for opening and closing doors, and will stand for hours at a time at one of the entrances to the post office opening and closing the doors for the accommodation of the pedestrians.

It is the man who lives in an apartment house who declares that more deaths occur among nervous people in the summer time, when windows are thrown open and plane strains are heard, than at any other time of the year.

### WAYS OF SOME WOMEN.

A BROOKLYN woman's will, consisting of ten words, is contested by her mother.

A YOUNG woman in Clay county carries a male shoe for luck, and says it works like a charm.

A WEALTHY St. Paul lady provided in her will that five dollars a week should be spent in caring for her favorite dog.

A THIRTY young Indiana woman, about to be married, delivered the invitations herself at church, just after the services.

An educated, accomplished young lady of Petoskey, Mich., has split twenty cords of wood with her own hands and has piled it neatly to season for summer use.

A CAMDEN (Me.) lady who pledged herself to earn a dollar in some unusual way for church carpets carried out her contract by digging worms for her brother-in-law to use for bait on his fishing expeditions.

THERE is a spinster in Pittsburgh who had a marble monument for herself made some ten years ago. It is kept at the yard of the marble dealer, where she visits it about three times a week, and seems to find a sort of melancholy pleasure in being near it.

### SCIENTIFIC DEDUCTIONS.

THE average laborer wears out 25 ounces of muscle a day.

EXPERIMENT has shown that who coal is burnt in an open grate from one to three per cent. of the coal escapes in the form of unburnt solid particles, or "soot," and about ten per cent. is lost in the form of volatile compounds of carbon.

It has recently been observed that when liquid carbonic acid is allowed to escape into a stop canvas bag in the dark, and by its expansion to freeze into a snowy mass, the effect is accompanied by a pale, greenish violet light and electric sparks.

DIVERS in the clear waters of the tropical seas find that fish of different colors when frightened do not all dart in the same direction, but that each different kind takes shelter in that portion of the submarine growth nearest in color to that of the fish.

DR. KONRAD BRUNNER, of the University of Zurich, has proved by a series of experiments that micro-organisms are discharged through the perspiration as well as through the blood. The bacteria can be seen in the drops of perspiration by means of a microscope.

### NATURAL WONDERS.

AN old graveyard in Orange county, Indiana, has been found to be rich in petrified bodies. At last accounts sixteen had been taken out.

NEAR Buchanan, Ga., a day or two ago, W. A. Keith found a solid lint rock near the center of the heart of a pine tree. How the rock got there is a mystery.

ELKHORN, Cal., gravely asserts that it possesses a tract of dark red clay, with an occasional blue streak, on which can be raised broom handles with red and blue stripes around them.

THERE are no poisonous or venomous plants or reptiles in any part of Clatsop county, Oregon, and one can tread the path or deepest jungle of the vegetable growth without the slightest fear of being bitten or poisoned by anything animal or vegetable.

A RAILROAD man who has spent some time surveying in the Colorado desert was awakened one night while camping out by a sick feeling in the stomach. When he arose he found the tent filled with gas and under his pillow a hot spring that had evidently broken through during the night.

### PROSPECTIVE MUSEUM FREAKS.

THERE is a boy in Centerville, Ia., whose hair always curls a day or two before the arrival of a storm. When his barometric looks begin to kink the people in his neighborhood prepare for rain.

A NORTHPORT (Me.) man received notice a few days ago that he had won a diamond ring in a great rube solving contest advertised by a certain paper, but as he was required to send eleven cents to cover postage, he "concluded it would not be worth while."

A WELL-DRESSED man, wearing a diamond pin, got caught with four tickets (worth four cents) on hand when the Brooklyn bridge was made free to pedestrians, and got very indignant and noisy because an officer at the bridge refused to redeem them.

JOSEPH ADAMS, of Kennebunkport, who is ninety years of age, has never been in a steam or horsecar, never was on board of a steamboat, and never traveled farther east than Portland nor farther west than York in his life, having always lived upon the farm where he was born.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To European Cities, via the Great Northern and all Routes.

**Southern Pacific Company.**  
(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)  
Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railways due in the East.

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With the several Summer Lines to ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

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For tickets and sleeping-car berths to Europe and other foreign ports, apply to the Ticket Agent at the Company's Office, where plans and rates calling in person can be secured. Office of routes, etc.

Orders held at Lowest Rates to Europe and other foreign ports, apply to the Ticket Agent at the Company's Office, where plans and rates calling in person can be secured. Office of routes, etc.

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For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address  
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SAN FRANCISCO.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

**GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.**  
Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL OF STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS and

FRIDAYS, Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS and

FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and

Holbrook's, connecting with STAGES for

Genoa and Carson.

**E. GELATT, Proprietor.**

**EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Baggy team ..... \$1.50  
Loaded wagon and two animals ..... 1.00  
Each additional pair of animals ..... .50  
Horsemen, each ..... .25  
Each animal, each ..... .10  
Figs and sheep, each ..... .05  
Empty stock, each ..... .05  
Empty teams, half-price.

**BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No headstall will be permitted to pass the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gate, no credit is given.

Baggy team ..... \$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals ..... 1.00

Each additional pair of animals ..... .50

Horsemen, each ..... .25

Each animal, each ..... .10

Figs and sheep, each ..... .05

Empty stock, each ..... .05

Empty teams, half-price.

**ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.**

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy ..... \$1.00

Double team ..... .75

Additional span ..... .50

Footman ..... .25

Empty stock ..... .05

Empty teams, half-price.

**WILLIAM PRICE.**

**BEST**

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